```
1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
                     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                          DISTRICT OF OREGON
 8
 9
                          PORTLAND DIVISION
10
11
12
                                                No. 3:13-cv-01968-HU
  CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON,
13
             Plaintiff,
                                                        FINDINGS AND
                                                      RECOMMENDATION
14
        v.
15
  RON E. MEDLEY,
16
             Defendant.
17
18
  HUBEL, Magistrate Judge:
19
        Under consideration is Ron Medley's ("Medley") notice to
20
  remove this traffic case from Clackamas County Justice Court, Case
21
  No. 1041902909. Medley appears pro se and has filed a motion to
22 proceed in forma pauperis.
23
                   I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY
24
        On September 9, 2013, at approximately 1:15 a.m., Medley was
  issued a traffic citation in Clackamas County for failing to
  maintain a safe distance from an emergency vehicle.
26
                                                                 The
27
  presumptive fine for such a traffic violation is $260.00. Although
28
   Page 1 - FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION
```

Case 3:13-cv-01968-HU Document 7 Filed 12/09/13 Page 1 of 5

Medley now resides in Lake Oswego, Oregon, he claims that he was an Arizona resident at the time of the traffic stop.

Medley asserts that he was racially profiled; that the officer had no valid reason to stop him; and that Clackamas County has generally conducted its past activities in a manner inconsistent with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In the caption of the notice of removal, Medley also references "Violation of Equal Protection under the U.S. Constitution"; "Violation of Right to Travel under U.S. Constitution"; "Violation of Abuse of Process under U.S. Constitution"; "Violation of Race Discrimination"; and "Violation of First and Fourth Amendment Rights." (Notice of Removal at 1.)

On October 10, 2013, Medley was served with a summons and copy of a "Trial Date Notice," indicating that Medley had entered a plea of not guilty and that there was a trial scheduled for November 20, 2013, at 4:30 p.m., in Clackamas County Justice Court. (Notice of Removal ¶ 2, Ex. A at 1.) Nearly one month later, on November 6, 2013, Medley removed the Clackamas County Justice Court action to federal court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1443(1), 1455. According to Medley, removal is appropriate under § 1443(1) because "this is a question of 'racial equality' and [he] cannot enforce his rights in [the] state court action." (Notice of Removal ¶¶ 5-6.) Twelve days later, on November 18, 2013, Medley filed a motion to dismiss the Clackamas County Justice Court complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure ("Rule") 12(b)(6).

II. DISCUSSION

As a threshold matter, the Court must examine whether it has subject matter jurisdiction over Medley's case. "A federal court Page 2 - FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

```
must sua sponte remand a case removed from state court if the
 2
  federal court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the case."
  Butler-El v. Maryland, Inc., No. JFM-12-2707, 2012 WL 4846769, at
 3
  *1 (D. Md. Oct. 9, 2012).
 4
 5
        There does not appear to be an independent basis for federal
  question or diversity jurisdiction in this case. See Takeda v. Nw.
 6
  Nat'l Life Ins. Co., 765 F.2d 815, 821-22 (9th Cir. 1985) (stating
  that federal question jurisdiction arises only from the face of a
 8
  well-pleaded complaint, not the defenses or counterclaims alleged
  by a defendant); Matheson v. Progressive Specialty Ins. Co., 319
  F.3d 1089, 1090 (9th Cir. 2003) (per curiam) (explaining that, in
  a diversity action, the removing party must prove that amount in
  controversy exceeds $75,000 where it is not "facially evident" from
13
14
  complaint).
15
        "Section 1443 gives a right of removal to, among others,
  certain petitioners who claim federally secured rights as a defense
16
17
  to a state prosecution." California v. Sandoval, 434 F.2d 635, 636
   (9th Cir. 1971) (per curiam). As the Ninth Circuit explained in
18
19
  Sandoval,
20
        [a] 11 petitions for removal [under § 1443] must satisfy
        two criteria: first, the petitioners must assert, as a
21
        defense to the prosecution, rights that are given to them
        by explicit statutory enactment protecting equal racial
22
        civil rights. Second, petitioners must assert that the
        state courts will not enforce that right, and that
23
        allegation must be supported by reference to a state
        statute or a constitutional provision that purports to
24
        command the state courts to ignore the federal rights.
        Bad experiences with the particular court in question
25
        will not suffice.
26
  Id. (internal quotations omitted).
27
        In Hawaii v. Jim, 31 F. App'x 426 (9th Cir. 2002), for
28
  example, the notice of removal failed "to address how the Hawaiian
   Page 3 - FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION
```

Homes Commission Act of 1920, or the Admissions Act of 1959, 2 explicitly afford[ed] her a defense as a Native Hawaiian from 3 citation for automobile-related infractions, and failed to indicate which state law or constitutional provision commands the State of Hawaii to ignore her federal rights." Id. at 427. As a result, the Ninth Circuit concluded that the district court properly remanded the matter to state court. Id.

5

6

8

11

13

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

27

28

At a minimum in this case, as in Jim, Medley's notice of removal fails to indicate which state law or constitutional provision commands the State of Oregon to ignore his federal rights. In the Court's view, "[a]ll of the issues raised by [Medley] are rights that are certainly enforceable in state court. Indeed, it is generally presumed that 'the protection of federal constitutional or statutory rights [can] be effected in the pending state proceedings, civil or criminal.'" Delaware v. Burr, 2012 WL 113012, at *2 (D. Del. Jan. 12, 2012) (quoting *Johnson v*. Mississippi, 421 U.S. 213, 219-20 (1975)).

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, the present action should be summarily remanded to state court by separate order. Pending motions, if any, should be denied as moot.

IV. SCHEDULING ORDER

The Findings and Recommendation will be referred to a district judge. Objections, if any, are due January 2, 2014. objections are filed, then the Findings and Recommendation will go under advisement on that date. If objections are filed, then a response is due January 20, 2014. When the response is due or

Case 3:13-cv-01968-HU Document 7 Filed 12/09/13 Page 5 of 5

```
filed, whichever date is earlier, the Findings and Recommendation
  will go under advisement.
 3
        Dated this 9th day of December, 2013.
                                       /s/ Dennis J. Hubel
 4
 5
                                            DENNIS J. HUBEL
                                    United States Magistrate Judge
 6
7
8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
   Page 5 - FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION
```